[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[Subject]

[Date]

Chapter 4 and 5

1. It was the time when Don Benito recognized Huelen hill and entered the land with Diego de Almagro. Three months after having left Cuzco in 1541, Valdivia planted the standard of Spain in the hill. He proposed the idea to found the city Santiago. Two weeks later, a master builder, a one-eyed man named Gamboa, set out the classic plan of the city. He determined the location of Plaza Mayor and site of the gallows. Then houses were started to build. Other construction also built with the passage og the time. People built hospitals, churches, convents, and orphanages.
2. Yanaconas helped in constructing wood and adobe houses along with valley Indians who had shot up of their own accord. The challenge of building a community was the task which was left for the women. The men had played their role to built the temporary towns in order to have a place to leave their women with their children while they continued the endless war against the Indians.
3. When Vitacura arrived, he was with family and various person of his court. They were unarmed. Vitacura made a speech in Quechua. As his gift, he brought a grain of gold. He also brought silver objects and alpaca wool blankets. He also offered a number of men as help to build the city. In return, trinkets that had brought from Spain and hats were given to him. A bounteous meal was served with liberal doses of prickly pear chichi and muddy. During the meal, Alonso de Monroy asked about the presence of gold. When Vitacura told him that there is no gold mine, but the silver mine was present in the mountains.
4. When Alonso de Monroy met Vitacura, he asked about the gold mine. When Vitacura told about the presence of the silver mine, he got thrilled about the new. Pedro had a fear of whether silver mines actually exist or not. It was critical. Therefore very next morning, several parties of soldiers had been organized to explore the region in search of the accursed mine. He thought that it was the best thing that could happen to their enemies and for them to break up into the small groups. He named the most faithful companion and divided the work among the most deserving men on the expedition.
5. In Peru, there were rumors of Pizarro death. No one was sure about his death, but there was the need to overtake his authority in his absence. This was because whether Pizarro was dead or not, authority wanted Valdivia to serve in capacity. Later the news of Pizarro death was turned out to be false, but it was prophetic. After the month later soldiers burst into the palace of the marques Gobernador and stabbed him to death because they were fed up with the excesses of the Pizarro.
6. Michimalonko, seventy years old men with all his teeth and spirited as a young boy. He was being tortured as gobernador issued the order to know about the gold field. When Michimalonko did not say a word after being tortured another strategy was made. Three young women send him to take a bath and serve the wines. When Michimalonko lost his senses, it made it possible to know all the information about the gold fields. This is how Michimalonko showed Pedro and Spaniards the gold fields.
7. Felipe was an orphanage. Pedro set his name when he became a Christian. Pedro offered him an offer that if he teache Pedro his language, then Pedro would teach him Spanish. Felipe turned out to be a good teacher. Felip was the boy who brought the news of the arrival of enemies every day in the valley, and they were forming an army. Cecilia sent her serving girls to investigate about Felipe claim. Later it was confirmed that Filipe was right and also that there were fifteen hundred camped and fifteen to twenty leagues from Santiago.
8. The Mapudungu, it was a time to tell stories. They enjoy drinking, dancing and arrange new marriages. Once a year, people of the tribes gathered in an open field to invoke the lord of the people, and to honor the earth and goddess of abundance, also fertile and truthful mother of the Mapuche people. They believe it was lack of honor to bother God every Sunday, therefore, once in a year us more than sufficient.This is how Mapuche tribes joined together in a special ceremony.
9. The night of September 11, 1541, Michimalonko's men and their allies attacked Santiago. The party of fifteen hundred men who formed the contingent supposedly threatening Santiago had been a lure to distract Valdivia and the large part of forces. Later thousands of enemies hidden in the forest would use the shadow of night to approach the town under cover of dark blankets. Two parties as lopping off heads and limbs and crushing chest beneath the hooves of their horses. In less than an hour, they began to fall back. In the same thousands of yelling Indians were already racing through the street of Santiago.
10. Ines helped in saving Santiago.She played an instrumental role. She was the one who noticed that the shadows were humans and moving toward the houses. She found that Indians were about to attack. When Indian attack the Santiago, he helped many people by providing them first aid. Later she guided a group to fight with the Indians, and he was in command. She reached to the enemy and ordered the guards to kill them. She was worried for the people especially women, and she fights till the end with bravery. She filled the space of Pedro in his absence.

Chapter 5

1. During the tragic years, Indians attacked Santiago. Many men, women, and children have died
2. Felipe compared Mapuche and Spanish treatment of women. Mapuche women had an important role in developing the community. They worked side by side with the soldiers and Yanaconas. They wore more or less decent dresses and always faced starvation. On the other hand, Spanish women had decent dresses, and their men treat them lovingly. In Mapuche men were always ready for another woman while Spanish men were not like Mapuche. Also, Mapuche could steal a girl that they like, and they had several wives. On the other hand, Spanish women had not to face this environment.
3. Daniel planted an idea in Felipe's head about starting the school, and he thought that Chile pretended to be civilized while in reality, almost no one knew how to read. Felipe proposed the idea to Gonzalez de Marmolejo to create the school, but no one was agreed to the idea. This was because of the background of the community. Leaders and men in power were afraid that if people learned to read, they would fall into the vice of thinking and questioning. If they started thinking, they could fight for the crown. Because of this fear, the leader was not ready to build the school.
4. To grow and develop Santiago, two councils met to decide the fate of the small colony. The first they decided to help Peru than to fortify Santiago with a wall to discourage enemies. Block by the clock the great wall was built. Also, board by board the church and houses rose from the ground. Women mended the colony’s tatters. Santiago was declared as the capital of the kingdom. It became the largest populated and safest city. All the circusmstances changed. People organized outdoor lunches, hunting parties, and another feast where everyone could participate equally.
5. Sancho de la hoz was a rebellion. He had swindled people, stolen the fruits of years of work and deprivation from his own soldiers. He was sentenced to death. He deserved the death penalty. Before the death penalty he was sentenced to the gallows thrice. However, Pedro pardoned him at the last hour. A messenger of Sancho de la hoz had caught up with him carrying the bad news. He was extraordinarily pleased that his faithful lieutenant had solved the conspiracy in his way as he did not want to be directly responsible for his demise.
6. Ines began her loving friendship with Rodrigo Quiroga because she started living him. She wanted to marry him as she needed the love to go on living. She thought it was a waste of time to conjecture about the women Pedro had in, and she started a friendship with Rodrigo. She made it clear that he did not take any initiative or reveal any sign of recognizing her ill-defined desires. She knew that he would never betrayed hid friend Pedro; therefore even after the mutual attraction, they both never did anything to show love for each other in any manner.
7. In Spain Charles V was promulgating the Leyes Nuevas, new laws in which he affirmed that the Indians were subjects of the crown. He warned the recommenders that they could not force the indigenous people to work or cannot be punished then. He resisted them. Beyond that, the conquistadors should approach the Indians on their best behavior, asking them to accept the God and the king of the Christian, hand over their hand, and put themselves at the orders of their new masters.
8. Ines was sending to chile as the messenger of Pedro. She lived there with the people. She noticed the cultural difference between Spanish women and women of their community. There he started loving Pedro close friend, and a the end marry to him. She lived several weeks in the native land. She had to live in chile till the captain Monroy sent the ship. The fact was that the Monroy reached Peru and obtained reinforcements, gained the interest of several merchants, sent the ship to Chile, and himself started out overland with seventy soldiers and would arrive a month later.
9. Cecilia's infallible network of spies could pick up any news of him and the five brave men with him, but others had no illusions. None of the single women had decent skirts, but Cecilia, the other captains' wives. They were well dressed and spending a good life. The house of Cecilia was smaller and modest. It was decorated with furnishings and adornments from Peru. When Ilen decided to get married, she used one of Cecilia dress on her wedding day. The marriage ceremony was held at her house.